

TARAI

TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST. *How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of transubstantiation?* Locke.

TRANSUDATION. *n. f.* [*transude*, Fr.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the transudation of the liquors within the glass. Boyle.

TO TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sude*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an aposthem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot transude through the bag of an aposthem. Harvey on Consumption.

TRANSVERSAL. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the transversal line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. Hale.

TRANSVERSALLY. *adv.* [*transversally*, Fr.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or transversally. Wilkins.

TRANSVERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. Milton.

Part in straight lines, part in transverse are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings. Blackmore.

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a transverse side-blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! Bentley's Sermons.

TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [*transversely*, Latin.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie transversely upon each other. Stillingfleet.

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut transversely, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. A. B. on Aliments.

TRANSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumptio*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRANSVERS. *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. Bailey.

TRAP. *n. f.* [*trappe*, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.] 1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.
Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. Taylor's Holy Living.

The trap springs and catches the ape by the fingers. L'Estr.

2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.
And lurking closely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his trap betray. Spenser.

God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The trap is laid for me. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

They continually laid traps to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. Calamy.

He seems a trap for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. Dryden.

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.
Unruly boys learn to wrangle at trap, or rook at span-far-thing. Locke on Education.

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from trap-ball abstains. King.

TO TRAP. *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.] 1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.
My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies. Shakespeare.

If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I trap'd the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. Dryden.

2. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.
The steel that bore him
Was trap'd with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And covered with th' achievements of the knight. Spenser.

To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege;
But leave these reliques of his living might
To deck his hearth and trap his tomb black steel. Fa. Qu.

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses trap'd in silver. Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.

TRAPDOOR. *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*, Fr.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like trapdoors, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back

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to the heart, have valves and trapdoors, which open inward, so as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. Ray.

TO TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipse*; probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and fluttishly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES. *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatteringly woman. He found the fallen trapes.
Possess with th' devil, worms, and claps. Hudibras, p. iii.
From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg.
Than marry such a trape. Gay's What d'ye call it.

TRAPSTICK. *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long trapsticks that had no calls. Spelt, N. 559.

TRAPEZIUM. *n. f.* [*trapezium*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Two of the lateral trapezia are as broad. Woodward.

TRAPEZOID. *n. f.* [*trapezoid*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS. *n. f.* [This word *Mingheo* derives from *trap*, French, *catch*.] 1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.
Caparisons and feeders,
Bales and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. Milton.

2. Ornaments; drefs; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth shew;
These but the trappings and the suits of woe. Shakespeare.

He has fair words, rich trappings, and large promises; but works only for his master. L'Estrange.

The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. Dryden.

Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's trappings, and thy own. Dryden.

Draw him fitly to,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of fictitious fame. Dryden.

In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,
In the gay trappings of a birth-day night. Swift.

TRASH. *n. f.* [*trass*, Hindick; *druse*, German.] 1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.
Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash. Shakespeare.

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but trash. Shakespeare.

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. Shakespeare's Othello.

More than ten Hollenhead's, or Hall's, or Stow's,
Of trivial household trash he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or sun'd.
The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more trash he may bear to have tacked to him. Swift.

Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there
With the same trash mad mortals with for here? Pope.

2. A worthless person.
I suspect this trash
To be a party in this injury. Shakespeare's Othello.

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.
O that instead of trash thou'dst taken steel. Garth.

4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

TO TRASH. *v. a.* 1. To lop; to crop.
Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To trash for overtopping. Shakespeare's Tempest.

2. To crush; to humble.
Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews,
To encumber and trash them, but such as becomes an ingenious people. Hammond's Pract. Catechism.

TRASHY. *adj.* [*trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless.
A judicious reader will discover in his closet that trashy stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. Dryden.

TO TRAVAIL. *v. n.* [*travailer*, Fr.] 1. To labour; to toil.
To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. Isa. xxiii. 4.

I travail not, nor bring forth children.
She being with child cried, travelling in birth, and pained. Rev. xii. 2.

to be delivered.
His heart is in continual labour; it travail with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. South's Sermons.

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TO TRAVAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.
As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to travail the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. Hayward.

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste. Milton.

His travail steps.

TRAVAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Labour; toil; fatigue.
As every thing of price, so this doth require travail. Hook.

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong travail, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. Spenser.

2. Labour in childbirth.
In the time of her travail twins were in her. Gen. xxxviii.

To procure easy travails of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

TRAVE, **TRAVE'L**, or **TRAV'ISE**. *n. f.* A wooden frame for shoeing untuly horses. Ainsworth.

TO TRAVEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general; in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.] 1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.
In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye travelling companies of Dedaniam.
Raphael design'd to travel with Tobias. Milton.

Fain would I travel to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore.
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he travelled there. Pope.

2. To pass; to go; to move.
By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the travelling lamp. Shakespeare.

Time travels in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. Shakespeare.

Thus flying East and West, from mouth to mouth. Pope.

News travel'd with increase from mouth to mouth. Pope.

3. To make journeys of curiosity.
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as travelling, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. Watts.

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.
If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we travel about a matter not needful. Hooker.

I've watch'd and travel'd hard;
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. Shakespeare.

TO TRAVEL. *v. a.* 1. To pass; to journey over.
Thither to arrive I travel thus profound. Milton.

2. To force to journey.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garbisons, and they shall not be travelled forth of their own franchises. Spens.

TRAVEL. *n. f.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.
Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purities of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His travels ended at his country-seat. Dryden.

Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures,
Which thy eastern travel views. Prior.

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.
Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no travel in his youth. Shakespeare.

Travel in the younger fort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. Bacon's Essay, No. 18.

A man not enlightened by travel or reflection, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. Addison.

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in Daniel.
He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more travail than with victory. Daniel.

What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With travel difficult. Milton.

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and travel to requite. Dryden's Virg.

TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.
A book of his travels hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, travels, and accounts of countries. Watts.

TRAVELLER. *n. f.* [*travailleurs*, Fr. from *travel*.] 1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.
The weary traveller wand'ring that way
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. Faery Qu. b. ii.

A little ease to these my torments give,

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Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whole dark shores no travellers return. Sandys.

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and travellers. Bentley's Sermons.

2. One who visits foreign countries.
Farewel monsieur traveller; look you lip and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. Shakspeare.

The traveller into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the traveller. Bacon's New Atlantis.

They are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore not mislead them. Locke.

TRAVELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.
I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, traveltaunted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. Shakspeare, Henry IV. p. ii.

TRAVERS. *adv.* [*French*.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite travers, athwart the heart of his lover. Shakspeare.

TRAV'ISE. *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.
Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. Bacon.

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. Hayward.

TRAV'ISE. *prep.* Through crosswise.
He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon traverses them. Milton.

The whole battalion views their order due. Milton.

TRAV'ISE. *adj.* [*traverse*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.
The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. Hayward.

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for Summers. Wotton's Architect.

TRAV'ISE. *n. f.* 1. Any thing laid or built cross.
The Tifan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where the fittest. Bacon.

Some wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straiteneth the breath at the first entrance; the rather in respect of their *traverse* and stops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. Bacon.

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.
A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. Dryden.

He fees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. Locke.

TO TRAV'ISE. *v. a.* [*traverse*, Fr.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.] 1. To cross; to lay athwart.
Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly. Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without fitting too straight. Dryden's Daf. Essay.

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.
This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. Wotton.

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won. Dryden.

That he who conquers is but last undone.
John Bull thought himself now of age, to look after his own affairs; Frog resolv'd to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. A. B. on the.

3. To oppose so as to annul. A law term.
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. Baker's Reflections on Lea ning.

4. To wander over; to cross.
He many a walk *traverse'd*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. Milton.

The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;
In fullen fury *traverse* the plain, and
To find the vent'rous foe. Prior.

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practices these boasted virtues. Addison's Cato.

What seas you *traverse* and what fields you fought! Pope.

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. South's Sermons.

TO TRAV'ISE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.